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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

LITTLE THINGS.

BY ALICE CAREY.

Shall we strike a bargain, Fate?
And wilt thou to this agree?
Take whatever things are great,
Leave the little things to me!

Take the eagle proud and dark,
Broad of shoulders, strong of wing;
Leave the robin, leave the lark,
'Tis the little bird that sings!

Take the oak wood, towering up,
With its top against the skies;
Leave one little acorn cup—
Therein all the forest lies.

Take the murmurous fountain heads,
Take the river, winding slow;
But about my garden beds,
Leave the dew drops, small and low.

Winding waves are fine to view,
Sweet the fountains silver call;
But the little drop of dew,
Holds the sunshine after all.

Take the sea, the great wide sea,
White with many a swelling sail;
Leave the little stream to me,
Gliding silent through the vale.

Take the palace all ashine,
With its lofty halls and towers;
Let the little house be mine,
With its door, yard, grass, and flowers.

Take the lands, the royal lands,
All with parks and orchards bright;
Leave to me the little hands
Clinging closely morn and night.

Ah, for once, be kindly, Fate,
To my harmless plan agree;
Take whatever things are great,
Leave the little things to me!

The Cost and Causes of Indian Wars.

Mr. A. H. Jackson, of New York city, has compiled from the official record, and will soon publish an exhibit of the cost and causes of the several Indian wars during the last thirty-seven years, beginning with the Black Hawk war of 1831—'32, which cost directly $2,000,000, and indirectly, in the destruction of property, employing militia, volunteers, pensions, etc., $3,000,000 more, making an aggregate of $5,000,000, attended with a loss of 4,000 of our people. Officers of the army and government, including the present Secretary of the Interior, who served through this war, are unable, even at this late day, to tell what was the real cause of that conflict.—They are confident it was forced upon the Indians in the interest of broken-down politicians and speculators.

The Seminole or Florida war lasted nearly seven years, employing the army and navy, the militia of Florida and volunteers from some of the other States, costing 15,000 lives and $100,000,000. The number of Indians engaged was estimated by the Indian agent at 500 warriors; the army officers estimate their numbers at 1,000.—Nearly 300 of the Indians still remain in the Everglades of Florida; the others were moved west of the Mississipi. Those in Florida insist that they were never whipped. The first cause of this outbreak was an interpretation given to three treaties; one requiring a removal of the Seminoles, the whipping of an Indian, and the impeachment of Osceola, who escaped and became the leader of the war party. At about the same time a difficulty occurred with the Creeks, Cherokees and other Indians, costing in the aggregate $1,000,000.

In 1852, we had the Sioux war on the plains, the cause, an Indian killed a cow worth $10, the property of a Mormon.—This war lasted nearly four years, and cost about 300 lives and nearly $40,000,000. In 1864, came the Cheyenne war, which lasted nearly a year, costing 1,000 lives, and, with the Sioux war at about the same time, $60,000,000. Cause of the outbreak with the Cheyennes, a false charge made against them of stealing a horse worth $50; with the Sioux, the opening of a road and the establiishng thereof, in their country, in violation treaty stipulations. The war with the Cheyennes ended with a treaty of peace in the fall of 1865, but that with the Sioux continued with the treaty which was recently made by the peace commission.

The Cheyenne war was resumed and continued seven months in 1867, in consequence of the burning of their village by Gen. Hancock. It cost about 200 lives, and from $10,000,000 to $15,000,00, and is not fully settled up yet. On the Pacific slope, during the last twenty years, Indian outbreaks have cost in the aggregate $300,000,000. In New Mexico Territory, since we acquired it, three campaigns against the Navajoes, have cost $30,000,000. The cause, the enslavement of Navajoe women and children by the Mexicans. The troubles in that territory with Indians have increased its cost to this government to $150,000,000.

Indian troubles on a small scale in some of the States and Territories, with the expenses growing out of a war, the claims for the destruction of private property, will make our Indian troubles foot up nearly $1,000,000,000 during the last forty years, and in almost every case the fault was with the whites. The present conflict with the Choyennes, Apaches, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches grew out a failure to fulfill treaty agreements, and the blundering of some of our military officers. To destroy the roving Indians, as is foolishly proposed by some, will cost, taking the Seminole war as a criterion, 37,000 of our own people and $1,000,000,000, and keep 100,000 troops employed ten years.—*Washington Correspondent New York Tribune.*

PROVOKING IF RAW SOIL.—We sometimes hear farmers remark that, ploughing deep, they get less grain; that, bringing up the new mellow soil, their crops suffer. It would be very strange if this was not the case; for this soil, even if ever so mellow, is raw, just like manure when it is "green" or "long." It is not yet converted or changed into plant-food. It needs just what the long manure needs—to be changed by the heat and the air—that is, decomposed or rotted.

When the top-soil is less fertile than it used to be when the land was first tilled, you may rest assured that this under soil is always better than the upper soil, because the upper has deteriorated, while the under has not, but rather improved.

It is, therefore, inadvisable, nay, suicidal in some soils, to turn up deeply the underground in the spring or in the fall at sowing time. The cold, cheerless ground will not help the grain, and were it not for the other soil mixed with it, an almost total failure would be the result.

But turn it up in the fall, and let the frost and the elements take hold of it, and you have another soil; it is turned into manure, a good part of it. A little lime mixed with it, scattered and harrowed in, or manure, or both, would facilitate the process. In the spring sow, either with or without another ploughing, and you will find no more occasion to complain.—We have great fertility to draw upon from below, but it requires managing.—*Evening Post.*

A City Destroyed by Floods and Whirlwinds.

MAZATLAN, Nov. 5.—The city of Alamos situated in the southern province of Sonora, has been swept out of existence by a visitation of nature—namely, a combined attack of the two great furies—wind and water. The terrible event occurred during the great storm lasting from the 15th to the 18th ult. From private letters received in this city we translate the following accounts of the destruction and loss of life.

We have endured awful suffering. Torrents of rain for forty-eight hours inundated the city during the greater part of the 16th and 27th, followed by another torrent of forty-eight hours, so that the houses not in the immediate way of being swept off by the force of the swollen floods were crushed in by the enormous quantity and the strength of the rain falling upon them. Senor Diego Perez measured the water in a tank, and found that forty inches had fallen in seventy-two hours. Alamos is no more. You may rest assured that unless some new and rich mines are discovered it will never be rebuilt. We are impoverished and ruined.

Sharp Repartee.

The celebrated Dr. Murray, (Kirwin,) of Elizabethtown, N. J., was a close reader of sermons. He rarely preached without manuscript.

Dr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has always been a fluent extemporaneous speaker, and somewhat prejudiced against written sermons.

These two eminent divines once met at dinner in Baltimore, at a party where several notable ministers and laymen were guests, when, during the conversation, the subject of reading sermons in the pulpit came up for a share of the remarks.

Said Dr. Breckenridge to Dr. Murray:

"Doctor, do you always ask for the help of God in the pulpit?"

"Certainly," replied Dr. Murray.

"Strange," continued the Kentucky extemporizer, "that you should ask for divine assistance after your sermon is already prepared, in word, from beginning to end. What do you expect the spirit to do?"

Of course there was considerable merriment at Dr. Murray's expense; but when the laugh had subsided, the New Jersey reader propounded a question to Dr. Breckenridge.

"Doctor, do you always ask for divine assistance in the pulpit?"

"Most certainly and most emphatically," replied Dr. Breckenridge; "for I depend upon such aid, and expect it when I preach."

"Then," added Dr. Murray, "all that I have to say is, that the Lord sends very strange answers to your prayers."

The subject was dropped.

"You can do anything, if you only have patience to wait," said an old fogy to his son. "Water can be carried in a sieve if you can wait." "How long?" queried the son, "Till it freezes."

The subject discussed in one of the Sabbath schools in Amherst, Massachusetts on a recent Sabbath, was, have physicians any right to pray for their "daily bread?"

California Climate.

California, if I may be allowed so to express it, is full of climates. Three hours' railroading eastward from Sacramento takes one high up in the cool, rarified, buoyant atmosphere of the Sierra Nevada, and six hours' westward, from Sacramento, on a steamboat, lands one here in temperature thirty or forty degrees cooler than that left behind at the capital city.—From a supposed lofty tower in Sacramento an observant might enjoy a temperature of one hundred degrees in the shade, and gaze alternately at the snowy summits on one side, and the far off gray banks of raw sea-fog on the other. To speak in a general way, California has a land and a sea climate, but speaking in a particular manner the modifications are infinite. San Francisco of course has a sea climate. The Coast Range breaks away at the Golden Gate, and makes a colossal funnel or chimney for the ocean winds to blow through. A vast, mysterious current of water from the north sets down the coast of California. Its temperature is always about fifty-three degrees, and the fogs that rise from it are the visible symbol of the summer warfare that rages here during June, July, August and part of September. The land climate in summer is hot and perfectly dry; the sea climate is not warmer than fifty-eight degrees, and affected by the trade winds.—The two climates float at and combat each other, San Francisco being the chief battle ground. The coast valleys that radiate from San Francisco Bay are protected by a mountain wall on the west and so their climate is a sort of agreeable compromise, and unquestionably the most delightful in the State. The mountain region is snowed under in winter and baked in summer, but in the spring becomes a sort of eernal paradise. Along the coast the sea keeps the temperature equable. It fights the land heats during the summer, but enjoys the most friendly relations with the interior winter weather.

The yearly means of San Francisco for the last seventeen years s forty-nine degrees at sunrise and sixty-three degrees at noon. The yearly mean is fifty-six and six tenths. The figure, however, hardly represents the rawness of the atmosphere when the daily driving winds set in. Ice ss seldom seen in this city; snow, too, is a itranger. Very rarely, indeed, does the noonday heat reach over eighty-five degrees. There have been but six days in seventeen years when the mercury rose to ninety degrees. The rainy season arrives in November, and nature then exchanges her parched russet for a garb of the most grateful green. February is spring-like: March and April genial and showery. The disturbing sea breeze sets in when the rains cease in May, and by the time that summer is fairly installed in the interior, it fumes and blusters a certain number of hours every day. The hotter the day in the interior, the colder and more violent these winds are. Just now, while the summer is fading in central California, a touch of bright, lovely weather prevails here. "You should stay and see our rainy season," is the hospitable advice of citizens who hear me speak with disfavor of their frigid mid-summers; "and our July this year has been uncommonly chill."

SALTING WHEAT LAND.—Mr. L. F. Livingston, of Newton county, Georgia, gives through the Southern Cultivator, the result of an experiment made by a neighbor of his with his last crop. He sowed down, with the wheat, eighty pounds of salt to the acre, and gathered a good crop of wheat, clear of rust, while all around him made almost a failure. If salt will prevent rust every farmer should know it and use it. Mr. George Cunningham, an enterprising farmer of the same county, in March last, sowed as a top dressing, equal portions of salt and plaster on a portion of a lot in wheat, as an experiment; the effect was perceptible to all. The wheat thus managed was good, while all that adjacent to it was very poor. These experiments seem to demonstrate the fact that salt is a preventive of the rust. As the cost of salt is trifling, compared to the losses sustained by rust, all should test it for themselves.

The Fauqier, Virginia, *Land Journal* makes a most encouraging exhibit in regard to the sales of Virginia lands and the accession of new settlers within the past twelve months. It says that more than $500,000 worth of property has been sold to actual settlers within the radius of ten miles around Warrenton since the close of the war.

A Georgia planter proposes to be one of 500 or 1000 to advance $100 annually to be placed under the control of the Directors of the State society for promoting immigration, and wants to continue the operation "until we number two million whites." He has three or four thousand acres of good land in Southern Georgia, of which he will let each emigrant family have fifty acres six years, free of rent.

North Carolina Conference.

The North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, commenced its sessions at Statesville, N. C., on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., and adjourned on Monday last, having had a most harmonious session. Bishop Wightman presided ably over the deliberations of the body. The attendance of ministers and lay delegates, as well as visiters, was large. The people of Statesville, of all denominations, received the hearty thanks of the Conference for their generous and elegant hospitality during its session. Rev. Jno. S. Long and Rev. J. B. Williams were granted locations at their requet. Bsut two probations for the ministry were received. Rev. Dr. McFerrin, of Nashville, and Rev. Dr. Duncan, President of Randolph Macon College, were in attendance from other Conferences.

The following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT.
L. L. HENDREN, P. E.

Raleigh City Station—H. T. Hudson.
Wesley Chapel—To be supplied.
Wake Circuit—J. J. Hines.
Smithfield—A. R. Raven.
Tar River—P. J. Carraway.
Louisburg—J. A. Cunninggim.
Granville—J. Tillet.
Henderson—H. H. Gibbons.
Nashville—M. J. Hunt.
Wilson—Supplied by J. J. Carden.
Editor Epis. Methodist—J. B. Bobbitt.
Agent Subbath Schools—J. Reid.

HILLSBORO' DISTRICT.
W. H. BOBBITT, P. E.

Hillsboro'—L. W. Crawford.
Company Shops—N H D Wilson.
Chapel Hill and Haw River—O J Brent.
Durham's—R S Webb.
Pittsboro'—J B Martin.
Franklinsville—G C Bynum.
South Guilford—C H Phillips.
Leasburg—Jos H Wheeler.
Person—W M Robey.
Orange—A W Mangum.
High Rock—A Norman.
Alamance—T J Gattis.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT.
N. F. REID, P. E.

Greensboro'—W Barringer.
Guilford—C W King and W B Richardson.
Trinity College and High Point—B Craven, Pres. of Trinity College.
Thomasville—W C Wilson.
Davidson—R G Barrett.
Ashboro'—J B Alford and Z Rush.
Forsythe—I T Wyche.
Winston—W W Albea.
Stokes—C M Pepper.
Madison—S D Reeler.
Wentworth—J W Lewis.
Yanceyville—L Shell.
President of Thomasville College—D R Bruton.
Professor of Biblical Literature, Trinity College—Peter Doub.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.
W. CLOSS, P. E.

Salisbury—J C Thomas.
Rowan—J F Smoot.
East Rowan—T L Triplett.
Mocksville—M V Sherrill.
Yadkinville—W H Barnes.
Surry—To be supplied by C C Stimpson.
Mt. Airy—M L Wood.
Wilkes—A R Murchison.
Alexander—To be supplied.
Iredell—J W Wheeler.
South Iredell—W C Call.
Blue Ridge, Jonesville and Elkin River—T N Stevenson.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
R. S. MORAN, P. E.

Washington and Greenville—W H Moore
Warren—J P Moore.
Roanoke—W C Gannon.
Wilson—C C Dodson.
Tarboro'—J Wheeler.
Washington—W H Wheeler.
Plymouth and Columbia—To be supplied.
Mattamusket—D C Johnson.
Portsmouth, Ocracoke and Hatteras—Geo W Wyche.
Bath—To be supplied by J Mahoney.
Church of the Strangers, N. Y. City—C F Deems.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.
E. A. YATES, P. E.

Newbern—R A Willis.
Beaufort—J W Jenkins.
Straits and Cape Lookout—Supplied by J Webb.
Morehead City and Trent—W F Clegg.
Kinston—W D Meacham.
Jones—R P Bibb.
Snow Hill—T P Ricaud.
Newbern Circuit—N A Hooker.
Goldsboro'—M C Thomas.
Everittsville—D Culbreth.
Wayne—To be supplied.
Neuse—J B Bailey.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Wilmington, Front Street—J H Dally.
" Fifty " —R W Robotham.
Topsail—A D Butts.
Kenansville—To be supplied.
Magnolia—F H Wood.
Clinton—J H Robbins.
Cokesbury—C Plyer.
Bladen—C M Anderson.
Elizabeth—W S Chaffin.
Whiteville—To be supplied.
Smithville—(One to be supplied.) W M Moore, (Sup.)
Onslow—J D Bale.
Seaman's Bethel—J N Andrews.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
S. D. Adams, P. E.

Fayetteville—J E Mann.
Cumberland—H P Cole.
Robeson—W M Jordan.
Rockingham—T W Guthrie.
Montgomery—B C Phillips.
Uwharrie—J D Thompson and J F Keenans.
Cape Fear—B B Culbreth.
Jonesboro'—G Farrar.
Troy—T C Moses.
Deep River—J W Avent.

J P Simpson transferred to the Kentucky Conference.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1868.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the re-assembling of Congress, it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of States that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, by the unrelenting decrees of despotic rulers, and that the timely revocation of injurious, of oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation. The Legislature or ruler who has the wisdom and magnanimity to retrace his steps, when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although embracing a period less than a century, affords abundant proof that most, if not all, of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute books. States to which the Constitution guarantees a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people were made subject to the arbitrary will of the Commanding-General. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two Houses and contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, and were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white people under the dominion of persons of color in the South, has impaired if not destroyed, the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual distrust has engendered a feeling of animosity, which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation between the two races so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States. Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs growing out of these Congressional enactments.—The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again disturb the peace of the nation. Its interests have been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of prosperity throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution, the Magna Charta of American rights—under whose salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our domestic and foreign affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and become a great nation among the powers of earth, must assuredly be now adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war waged alone for its vindication. This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865. Civil strife has ceased—the spirit of rebellion had spent itself in the Southern States—the people had warmed into national life and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place. By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the Constitution, the executive department with the voluntary aid of the States, had brought the word of restoration as near completion as was within the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered and refusing to perfect the work so nearly accomplished, declined to admit members from the unrepresented States; adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration; frustrated all that had been so successfully accomplished, and after three years of agitation and strife, has left the country farther from the attainment of union and fraternal feeling than at the inception of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such baneful consequences should be abrogated or else made to conform to the genuine principles of republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice other acts have been passed not warranted by the Constitution. Congress has already been made familiar with my views respecting the tenure-of-office bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that while it remains the President cannot enjoin that rigid accountability of officers so essential to an honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its repeal would ekable the executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the original design of the Federal Constution.

The act of March 2d, 1865, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contains a provision which interferes with the President's constitutional function as commander-in-chief of the army, and denies to States of the Union the right to protect themselves by means of their own militia. These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might, in times of great emergency, seriously embarras the Executive in efforts to employ the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to express declaration of the constitution, that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government, and an indication that hereafter the constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unwavering guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our legislation.

The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our populations the public expenditures have reached an amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions of people, increasing each decade about thirty-three per cent; it reached in 1860 thirty-one millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cen in seventy-nine years. The annual expenditures of the federal government in 1791 were four million two hundred thousand dollars. In 1820, eighteen million two hundred thousand dollars. In 1850, forty-one millions. In 1860, sixty-three millions. In 1865, nearly thirteen hundred millions, and in 1869 it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two million. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditures since the beginning of the government, has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per cent., while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. Again: the expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three million, while in 1868, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be three hundred and seventy-two million, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum, while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita.

It will be observed that all of these statements refer to, and exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. In 1814, the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812, reached their highest amount—about thirty-one million, while our population slightly exceeded eight million, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita. In 1840 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-five millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebelion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita.

From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1831, the entire expenditures of the government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes. Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions. California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions.—Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions.

Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and ninety-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people now that profound peace prevails. The receipts from internal revenues and customs, have during the past three years gradually diminished and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too onerous and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inquisitorial character. One hundred millions annually are expended by

the military force a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax-gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money, which they collect from the people in the name of the government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils which are suffered to exist, and cannot fail to diminish confidence in the people towards their political institutions. Without proper care the small ballance which it is estimated will remain in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions be added to a debt which is now embraced by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,340,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $28,297,708. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, will be $341,-392,868 and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,240,398 in favor of the government. For the fiscal year ending June 30th 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,-000, and the expenditures to $303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $24,090,-000.

It becomes proper in this connection to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the government commenced operations under the federal constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the Revolution. This amount had been reduced to forty-five million of dollars when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 they had attained the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven million. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the moral events of President Jackson's administration.

After its redemption a large fund remained in the Treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In the year 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the Spring of 1861, our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when in the Spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the first day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,-450 but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102, for the debt on the first day of November last it is stated to have been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase during thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions. In my message to Congress of December 4th, 1865, it was suggested that a policy should be devised which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must be the accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedents established in 1789 and 1816, and without further delay make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands.

Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at eight hundred and fifty millions. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent, should be at all times discarded, as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and the payment once in sixteen years, at the present rate of interest of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent and increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controling power in the affairs of the government. The borrowers will become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of the colored race. It will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchanged slave-owners for task-masters in the shape of bond-holders and tax gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchial government and tending to monopolies, perpetuities and class legislation, and are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of our Republic, and by our example reach those who are to follow us, carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they may have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general concurrence as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends five per cent. Congress in a bill passed prior to the adjournment on the 27th July last agreed upon four and four-and-a-half per cent. While by many three per cent. has been held to be an amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exhorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations, which it issued in return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is made apparent when we consider that bond-holders receive from the treasury upon each dollar they own in government securities six per cent. in gold which is nearly or quite equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation, bearing six per cent. interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the government and the States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of the government securities. A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring a few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bond-holders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation.

Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest, now paid by the government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times, in a fraction less than seventeen years. This in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over anxious in exacting from the borrower rigid compliance with the letter of the bonds.

If provision is made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measure should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is not merely unproductive, but in taxations annually consumes $150,-000,000 which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation.

Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivalled that of all the maritime powers, has rapidly diminished and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital, new life would be infused into the paralysed energies of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion, and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we can not take the burden from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In reference to the condition of the circulating medium, I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which related to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means into a question upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controled by legislation, but must be left to the irrivocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The regulating medium will ever irrisistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tides, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

In the beginning of the Rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred million of dollars. Now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as "legal tenders" is nearly seven hundred million. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues, when compared with a metalic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. The striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government as early as may be consistant with the principles of sound political economy to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes and those of the National Bank to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be born in mind that by making legal tenders and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced, one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the State from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The abnormalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first notes of the National Bank, which are made receivable for all dues to the governments, excluding imposts, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves. Second, legal tender notes, issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues excepting imposts. And, third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the National Treasury. There there will be no reason which will be accepted as satisfactorily to the people, why those who defend us on the land, and protect us on the sea—the pensioner upon the gratitude of the Nation—bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service—the public servants in the various departments of the government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the Nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard earned dues, receive depriciated paper while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the constitution. And by this means we would remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide spread and imperil the national credit.

The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857 amounted to $1,174,000,000, while for the same period, the net exports of specie were $741,900,000. This shows an excess of product over net exports of $483,000,-000. There are in the treasury $13,407,-985 in coin. In circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about forty millions of dollars, and a few millions in the national and other banks. In all less than $160,-000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849 and that produced since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the treasury, and thereforo, most probably, remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supercede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported as a mere article of trade, to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation.

It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency as long as the government and banks, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metal bearing the national device, are seldom seen, unless produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be constituted as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensible to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments, and let all precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the government and banks, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to vibrate with opinions; not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868.

☞ The whole of the President's Message would have occupied all our space, and we are therefore compelled to divide it, in order to give our readers a few grains out of the abundance of the chaffy proceedings of the assembled wisdom at Raleigh, and such items of current news as are looked for in a newspaper.

☞ See new advertisements of Town Election and Sewing Machine.

☞ The Legislature has agreed to adjourn from the 21st inst., to the 4th of January.

☞ At the recent Fair given for Church purposes, we learn the amount realized is nearly three hundred dollars.

Moravian Synod.

The adjourned session of the Synod of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church commenced in the Chapel adjoining the Church, in Salem, on Monday morning last, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and was opened by the President, Bishop Bahnson.

The delegates were the same as in the May Session. Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor of the Moravian Congregation in New York City, was present as a delegate from the Northern Province of our Church, in America.

The Brethren, E. A. deSchweinitz and E. A. Vogler, delegates to the recent Synod of the Northern Province, rendered a very encouraging and satisfactory report, as to their mission, our Northern brethren having, by a unanimous vote of their Synod, expressed their willingness and desire to enter into closer fellowship, or the formation of a One United American Province of the Moravian Church, looking to which the initiatory steps were at once taken.

Various church matters engaged the attention of the Synod during the session, held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, on the afternoon of which latter day an election took place of delegates to attend the General Synod of the whole Church to be held in Germany, in May next.

Rev. C. Lewis Rights and Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson were elected delegates, and Rev. M. E. Grunert and E. A. Vogler, alternates.

☞ We are indebted to H. A. Lemly, Assistant Assessor of 7th District, for the following information relative to Brandy Distillers:

"Brandy Distillers are confined to Apples, Peaches and Grapes, exclusively. Distilling Sorghum would produce Whisky, and subject the Distiller to all the regulations required of Whisky Distillers.

Government expenses during November were as follows: Civil, two millions eight hundred and fifty-two thousand; Interest on public debt, twenty-four and a quarter millions; War, six and a half million; Navy, one and a quarter million; Interior, three quarter million.

FROZEN AND MAIMED.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Times relates the following curious story:

A few days ago three maimed brothers from Minnesota crossed on the ferry-boat to this side. One had lost both arms and legs, and the other two both legs. They related to Commodore Yates the following fearful incidents: "Last winter the three brothers started out to a singing school, with three young ladies, in an ox-sled.—While on the way a heavy snow storm came up and caused them to lose their way. After wandering about for hours they were finally "snowed in" on the prairie. Locked up in that snowy prison the three women froze to death, and the brothers were so badly frozen as to result in their present maimed condition."

Mr. John Simpson, a citizen of this county, about fifty years old, informs us that on thirty acres of ground he made 470 bushels of corn, 3,800 pounds seed corn, 25 bushels of potatoes, 100 gallons sorghum syrup, and an abundance of garden vegetables. He did this with a one horse plow, and we think he did well. He says the plow he used is called the "gang plow," a pattern of which he got from a Pennsylvanian.—*Charlotte Dem.*

ARKANSAS.—A dispatch from Augusta, Ark., says the militia under General Upham continue to seize property and arrest citizens. A large number of the citizens of the surrounding counties are banded together for the purpose of attacking the militia, and are reported to be marching on Augusta. Gen. Upham declares that if he is attacked he will shoot all the prisoners now in his hands and burn the town. A committee of citizens and the police have gone to meet the advancing party and beseech them not to attack the militia, for the sake of the women and children. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails, and business is entirely suspended.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE, on Tuesday the 8th inst., private bills and resolutions were under consideration.

It also appeared that some Senators did not relish the resolutions passed some days since, on bribery and corruption, causing considerable debate.

In the HOUSE, we notice a few items of interest:

Mr. Hodnett offered a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to have the tax on tobacco reduced from thirty cents to ten cents per pound which was considered under a suspension of the rules.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, introduced a bill for the better protection of certain debtors, and moved to suspend the rules for its consideration.

The bill provides that any sheriff, constable or agent, who shall, under any precept or warrant, sell or expose to sale, property exempt from sale, shall be liable to a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $2,000.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report on Thursday next.

In SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 9th, the following bills were reported by the Judiciary Committee with recommendation that they should pass:

Act to prohibit hunting on the Sabbath.

Substitute for bill extending the powers of County Commissioners for special purposes.

The bill incorporating the Silver Hill Railroad Company, passed second reading.

Report of committee on Privileges and Elections was under consideration.

Mr. Jones moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill disposing of the State's interest in railroad, navigation and turnpike companies was refused a passage on second reading. He considered it only fair to put this bill on the same footing as other bills which had been allowed to pass their second reading without opposition.

The motion prevailed. Question on bill passing second reading and referred to a committee.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hodgin introduced a resolution asking our representatives in Congress to use their influence to revive and reopen all the mail routes heretofore existing in North Carolina; which was adopted under a suspension of the rules.

A bill was introduced to prohibit the distillation of grain.

The SENATE, on the 10th, had under consideration the bill to be entitled "An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company," which occupied the greater portion of the session.

In the HOUSE, the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the bill to change the maximum rate of interest from 8 to 12 per cent.

A resolution to pay the Secretary of State $654 for special Clerk here caused considerable debate.

In the SENATE, on the 11th, Mr Long presented the petition of certain citizens of Davidson county, praying for a reduction of the salaries of State officers.

The Western North Carolina Railroad charter amendment act passed third reading.

In the HOUSE, the special order for 11 o'clock to-day, being House bill No. 57 to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several Counties of the State on property, polls and incomes was taken up. The bill came from the Code Commissioners, and was reported favorably from the Finance Committee with amendments.

The amendments of the Committee on Finance were adopted. The bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Finance Committee, and made a special order for Monday next at half past 11 o'clock.

Mr. Stilley proposed a resolution to invite members of the Code Commission before the House to explain bills reported from the Code Commission, when amendments were proposed to such bills. The resolutions was afterwards withdrawn.

A message from the State Treasurer in relation to the importance of some immediate provision to supply the deficiency in the Public Treasury, together with a bill for that purpose, to be entitled "An act to authorise the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury." [The Treasurer called attention to the fact that the payments due on the 1st day of January, April and July, 1869, on account of interest on the public debt, must all be provided for in anticipation of public taxes while many other payments must be made far beyond the resources of the Treasury until the taxes come in. The bill authorizes the Public Treasurer to borrow such sums as may be necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury, at a rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent. and to pledge as security for the same all or any part of the bonds held and owned by the State in or on any Railroad, Canal or Navigation Company.]

Mr. Estes said the Finance Committee intended to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt for two years. He moved that the message and bill be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

In SENATE, on the 12th, nearly the whole of the session was occupied with the discussion of the bill to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads.

The resolution from the House providing for night sessions, was consurred in.

In the HOUSE, the resolution in regard to the cooperation of this State and Tennessee relative to certain railroad enterprises was under consideration.

Mr. Estes, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and asked that it might be passed on its second reading under a suspension of the rules, without amendment, and recommitted to the Finance Committee. He said $325,000 would fall due on the 1st of January next, and the Treasurer asks us to pass this bill to raise the money. He did not agree with the bill, but hoped it would be put on its second reading, so that it could be passed through both houses before the adjournment. It could be amended on its third reading.

Passed second reading and made the special order for Monday.

In SENATE, on the 14th, Mr. Galloway gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution inquiring into the disposal of the State's interest in wrecked blockade runners, and also what had become of the Literary Fund.

Mr. Brogden presented the report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the passage of bill authorizing the County Commissioners of certain counties to issue bonds.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill relative to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and making an appropriation therefor. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Bill to be entitled an act re-enacting and confirming bonds issued to certain Railroads, came up for third reading and after discussion, occupying the morning session, passed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution instructing the special committee on the sale of the State's interest in Public Works to call upon the Governor to see if he had any information of parties who wished to purchase the State's interest in any of the railroads.

The bill authorizing certain counties to issue bonds, passed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the resolution relative to the Penitentiary committee.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Vest introduced a bill in relation to the stay of executions. The bill provides that debtors against whom judgments have been entered may, within sixty days after the passage of this act, go to the Clerk of the Court or to the Justice of the Peace where the judgment was entered, and give sufficient security for the payment of the judgment, and the execution shall be stayed for six months. Mr. Vest thought the Supreme Court would set aside the stay laws, and he introduced the bill for the protection of the poor people of the State. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

The bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to supply deficiencies in the Treasury, passed third reading.

A number of important Senate bills were postponed.

CONGRESSIONAL.

North Carolina members have been assigned to Committees as follows: On expenditures in the State Department, Mr. Lash; On Revolutionary pensions, Mr. Jones; on the Militia, Mr. Deweese; on Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Dockery.

The Senate refused, after a few paragraphs, to hear the President's message read.

Mr. Sumner's Georgia bill is as follows: After premising that the Legislature failed to comply with the requirements of the reconstruction acts by omitting to exact the required oath, and did things utterly unjustifiable, and requiring the intervention of Congress, the bill declares the existing government, provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of Congress to abolish, modify or control the same until the Legislature complies with all the requirements of the reconstruction acts and adopts the Fourteenth Amendment, and subject to the fundamental condition that no change be made infringing on the rights of suffrage to any class of citizens. The bill directs that the Governor elect shall call the Assembly at Atlanta on or before the first of April next, excluding, unless relieved by Congress, all who cannot take the prescribed oath. The Governor is also empowered to suspend or remove from office any State or municipal officers and appoint others instead.

Finally, the President is ordered to place at the disposal of the Government such portion of the Army and navy as are necessary to preserve life, property, the peace and free expression of political opinion.

The House passed the bill relieving Judge Moses. Contrary to universal custom it tabled the President's message, instead of referring it to the committee on the whole, and passed the bill directing the Virginia election on the 4th Thursday in May.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill, throwing Southern public lands into market.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the colored citizens of Georgia, complaining of the wrongs to which this race has been exposed, and asking relief.

Also, a similar document from North Carolina, asking the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Bill repealing the prohibition of militia in North and South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to enforce the United States laws in Georgia. Referred to the reconstruction committee.

DIED,

In Liberty, (near this place) on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH STOCKBURGER, aged nearly 90 years.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—About half past one o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the Seymour and Blair House, T. Y. Mose's Jewelry Store and the Market House in Raleigh, were entirely consumed by fire.

Lynch Law.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The vigilance committee reported from Jeffersonville, Indiana, broke into Floyd county jail last night and seized the Potomieus Fairgrave brothers, John, Frank and Steve Beem and Overton and Anson and hung all four. Frank Beem fought desperately.

A CARD.—During the winter months, beginning with the 1st of January, I will give private instructions in PIANO FORTE playing, (Salem and Winston.)

Lessons also given in the further study of HARMONY and GENERAL THEORY when desired.

TERMS.—$15 00 *per quarter; two lessons of fifty minutes each*, a week.

E. A. BONNER.

Dec, 18, 1868. 10-2w

"LADIES!"

ON the receipt of $1 00, I will send a "BEAUTIFUL SEWING MACHINE" in complete working order, cannot be surpassed by any, and for many kinds of sewing excels any machine yet out. Has only to be seen to sell.

Address

C. C. STEWART,

10-2t. Jerseyville, Illinois.

NOTICE.

TOWN ELECTION.

BY authority, an election will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in the town of Salem, on Monday, January 4, 1869, for one Mayor and seven Commissioners.

Dec. 18, 1868. A. FOGLE, Mayor.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS, NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c., &c. At the.....BOOK STORE.

For the Holidays!

NEW BOOKS,

Fancy Articles,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT THE BOOKSTORE.

BASKETS!

A HANDSOME LOT OF PLAIN AND FANCY WILLOW BASKETS, CHEAP - - AT THE BOOK STORE

TO LET!

TWO year eight per cent. Forsyth County Coupon Bonds. The subscriber, as financial agent of Forsyth County will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of these Bonds up to and including the 1st day of January, 1869, at the First National Bank of Salem, which proposals will be forwarded to him at Washington by the Cashier, on the 2nd of January and will, as soon as received, be examined and awarded to the highest bidder, who will, as soon as he is notified of the acceptance of his bid, promptly pay the amount into Bank, and the Cashier will receipt for same, and receive his instructions, as to the denominations of the Bonds desired.

These bonds will be issued of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Bidders will state in their bids the price offered and the amount bid for.

J. G. LASH,

FINANCIAL AGENT FOR FORSYTH COUNTY.

Dec. 2nd, 1868.

Stockholder's Meeting.

SALEM, N. C., Dec. 5th, 1869.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., will be held at the Banking House, in Salem on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1869.

W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

Dec. 5, 1868.

N. W. N. C. R. R. C.,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, *Salem, N. C., Dec. 3rd, 1868.*

THE 3rd Instalment of ten per cent upon the subscription to the stock of the above Rail Road Company, will be due the 1st day of January, 1869.

All parties are expected to pay promptly.

By order of the President;

R. L. PATTERSON

SEC. & TREAS.

Dec. 4, 1868. td.

RAIL-ROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN pursuance of a resolution passed at the Mt. Airy Rail Road meeting, on the 3rd of October, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth, and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. M. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. Dalton, at Little Yadkin; and O. J. Lehman, at Bethania, commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions, at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, to be expended on the second division of said road, (viz: from Salem to Mt. Airy.) The books will be opened on the 1st day of December, and closed on the 1st day of January next.

J. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON.

Nov, 1868.

LAST WARNING!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE have sent out several notices, requesting our friends and customers to come and settle up, and I also have paid officers to go over the county and settle up with those who owe me, so as to put them to no expense, but so far but few have paid me. Now, my friends, I must tell you that I have been compelled to work hard to pay for the goods which we sold you, and if you will come to our Store between this and the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1869,

and pay me one-fifth, (or more if you choose,) of what you owe me, and the balance as the law directs, you will save yourselves trouble and expense. But if you do not pay as above requested, after the 1st of January I will dispose of your notes and accounts. This demand isn very moderate one, therefore let us straighten up our affairs, my friends, as soon as possible.

Interest will be charged on all accounts.

Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beeswax and other produce will be taken.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 12, 1868. 6-tf.

NEW GOODS!

AND WITH THEM

"GOOD NEWS."

:o:

GREAT TRIUMPH OVER PRICES!

The undersigned are now receiving and offer for sale a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Calicoes, De Lanes, (common and all Wool)
Alpaca Lustres, Mohair Goods,
Merinos, (English and French)
Casimeres, Ginghams,
Bereges, Tickings,
Flannels, (Plain and Twiled)
Linseys, Denims,
Shirtings, (Bleached and Brown)
Stripes, Drills,
Checks, Osnaburgs,
Cotton Flannels, Corset Jeans,
Cambrics, &c, &c.

An extra lot of

Balmoral Skirts and Shawls.

In addition to our large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

we have a corresponding stock of

NOTIONS,

Groceries, Hardware, Drugs,
Boots, Shoes, Hats and
Caps, Crockeryware,
Iron, Nails,
Leather, Salt,

Molasses, Coal Oil,

WINDOW GLASS,

Harrison's Superior White Lead,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

In fact, we keep all articles for which there is a General Demand in this market.

Constantly on hand a quantity of our

Good 25 cent

COFFEE,

which at that price has never been equaled in this section.

☞ **Fries' Cotton Yarns and Woolen Goods in Abundance.** ☜

These Goods have been recently purchased by one of the Firm from the most reliable Houses of the Northern Cities—

Entirely for Cash,

with great care as to the wants of the people, and, as we hope and believe, with some success in regard to their tastes.

Being fully aware that

"Good Goods at Low Prices"

Is the most significant maxim with the people, and that their patronage will invariably follow the establishment of this maxim, our leading announcement is not made merely in a spirit of bragadocio, but with the assurance of being able to sustain it.

Our motto shall be to

"Gain Great Sales by Small Gains."

All we ask is a trial, and we will endeavor to convince you that our actions speak louder than words.

We invite

All to Come and Examine our Stock,

feeling satisfied that it will induce you to purchase, as we do not intend to be outdone either in

Quality or Price.

We have been the recipients of a liberal patronage in the past, and while thankful, hope for an increase of the same in the future.

PATTERSON & CO.,
At Fries Old Stand,
Salem, N. C.

nov. 27-7

SHORT SETTLEMENTS

MAKE LONG RIENDS.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please come forward and pay up their notes, accounts, &c., between this and the 1st of January, 1869, and save trouble and expense.

☞ Interest will be charged.

HEGE BROTHERS.

Salem, Nov. 1868. 6-2t.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

NOW LANDING, Ex BRIG BESSIE HOWARD,

DIRECT FROM LIVERPOOL,

3,000

Sacks Liverpool Salt,

LARGE, FULL, CLEAN sacks, weighing 215 to 220 lbs., for sale from wharf in lots to suit, at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.

ALSO

1,500 Sacks AMERICAN SALT in LIVERPOOL Sacks.

1,000 " AMERICAN SALT in BURLAP Sacks,

Afloat and in Store,

For sale at lowest market prices, by

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

nov13-2w Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

RAIL ROAD TAXES.

THE tax payers of Forsyth County are hereby notified that I shall attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving the Rail Road Taxes for the year 1868.

At Old Town,	Monday,	7th December
" Bethania,	Tuesday,	8th "
" Sides,	Wednesday,	9th "
" Pfafftown,	Thursday,	10th "
" Blackburn's S. H.	Friday,	11th "
" Stafford's,	Saturday,	12th "
" Moses Stewart's,	Monday,	14th "
" Kernersville,	Tuesday,	15th "
" Grim's ✕ Roads,	Wednesday	16th "
" Wm. Lowry's,	Thursday,	17th "
" Jos. Wagoner's,	Friday,	18th "
" Winston,	Saturday,	19th "
" Butner's Hotel,	Monday,	21st "

When it is expected the tax payers will attend and pay said taxes, as all who fail to pay by the 1st day of January, 1869, will have to pay cost.

The Taxes are 40 cents on the $100 valuation, and $2 00 on the poll.

☞ I hereby give further notice that all taxes due on my old Books, if not paid by the first day of December, 1868, will be collected with cost

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

Nov. 4-tf.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of HINE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. H. W. FRIES is alone authorized to settle all claims of the firm, and all persons owing notes or accounts must pay them at once, or they will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Persons holding claims against the firm will please present them immediately.

L. J. HINE,
H. W. FRIES, Ex'r of F. Fries.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 31st, 1868. 1-3m

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The model newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "a journal of civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly, from week to week, form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Subscription to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by Express, free of expense, for $7. A complete set, comprising Eleven Volumes, sent on receipt of cash, at the rate of $2 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Vol. XII ready January 1st, 1869.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nov20-6. New York.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal of a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people, and the popularity it has acquired it merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Tenbner's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every club of Five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set, now comprising thirty-seven Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,

nov20- New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegantly Colored Fashion Plate.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer.*

We know of no other English or American journal of fashion that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety.—*N. Y. Times.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Recorder.*

To dress according to Harper's Bazar will be the aim and ambition of the women of America.—*Boston Transcript.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar, *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazar, *to one address for one year,* $10 00; *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Nov. 20, 1868. New York.

The only Ladies' Book in America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

For 1869.

THE

CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST!

The friend of woman, the arbiter of fashion, the encourager and publisher of the best literature of the day, the patterns from which all others copy.

THE BEST WRITERS

In the literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book during the year 1869.

MARION HARLAND,

Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam,"

Will contribute a story every month. Our former efficient corps of writers has also been retained.

The O. FOGY papers will be continued.

Beautiful Steel Plates.

Of these the Lady's Book contains fourteen each year, superior (we challenge comparison) to any published in this country, either in book or periodical.

OUR FASHION PLATES.

The original double fashion plates will be continued.

MODEL COTTAGES.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the Lady's Book.

DRAWING LESSONS.—In this we are also alone.

ORIGINAL MUSIC.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

We have also a Children's, a Horticultural, and a Health department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

TINTED ENGRAVINGS.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves. They give great satisfaction.

LADIES' FANCY WORK DEPARTMENT.—Some of the designs in this department are printed in colors, in a style unequaled.

TERMS FOR 1869.

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 60
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will be sent one year on receiwt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and Once a Month will be sent one year on receipt of $4 00.

Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, and Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $5 00.

Godey's Lady's Book, Arthur's Home Magazine, Once a Month, and The Children's Hour will be sent one year on receipt of $6 50.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—In remitting by Mail, a Post-office Order or a Draft, on Philadelphia or New York, payable to the order of L. A. Godey, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender. If a Draft or a Post-office Order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,

N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED.

This "oldest and best of the Literary Weeklies," has been recently ENLARGED AND BEAUTIFIED. It is weekly embellished with Engravings—and its NOVELETS, STORIES, SKETCHES, &c., are not surpassed.

It has just commenced two splendid Novelets—"THE QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH," by Gustave Aimard; and "ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON," a Novel of Society, by Elizabeth Prescott, the author of "How a Woman Had Her Way," &c.

THE POST also gives the *Gems of the English Magazines.*

A copy of the Large and *Beautiful Premium Steel Engraving*—"*The Song of Home at Sea*"—*engraved expressly for our readers, at a cost for the engraving alone of nearly* $1000—will be sent (post-paid) to *every full* ($2.50) subscriber, and to every person sending on a club! This is a truly beautiful engraving!

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—MARK!—New Subscribers for 1869 will have their subscriptions dated back to the paper of September 19th, until the large edition of that date is exhausted. In that paper we commenced two Novelets—"*The Queen of the Savannah,*" and "*St. George and the Dragon.*" This will be *fifteen papers* in addition to the regular weekly numbers for 1869—or nearly *sixteen* months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the names of all new subscribers for 1869 will be entered on our list the very week they are received. *Of course those who send in their names the earliest will get the greatest number of extra papers.*

Owing to the unusually liberal character of this offer, we shall be compelled to adhere strictly to its terms.

TERMS.

1 copy, (and the large Premium Engraving,)	$2.50
4 copies	6.00
5 " (and one *gratis*)	8.00
8 " (and one *gratis*)	12.00
One copy each of POST and LADY'S FRIEND, and *Premium Engraving*	4.00

The getter-up of a club will always receive a copy of the *Premium Engraving.* Members of a club wishing the Premium Engraving, must remit *One Dollar extra.*

☞ Specimen copies sent *gratis.*

Address, H. PETERSON, & CO.,

319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

John E. Cooke's New Novel!

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co., Pub.,

No. 459 Broome St., New York,

Have in press, to be ready in October:

MOHUN:

OR

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE and his Paladins.

FINAL MEMOIRS OF A STAFF-OFFICER,

Serving in Virginia;

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF COL. SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST.

BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE,

Author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc.

:o:

THIS intensely interesting book, now so near its completion, is in some sort a sequel to SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST," by the same author, and is comprised of 500 royal duodecimo pages, specimens of which and its pictorial illustrations accompany this page. "The Frontispiece" is a fine steel medallion portrait of Gen. LEE, with his autograph. The illustrations, beautifully engraved on wood, are "THE DEATH OF STUART,"—"THE FLIGHT,"—"THE TRENCHES,"—"THE LAST CHARGE." Printed on fine toned paper, richly bound in cloth, the book will prove a most valuable keepsake, independent of its intrinsic merits.

Price, $2.25, post free on receipt of its cost.

:o:

FURNISHED ON THE SAME TERMS AS "MOHUN."

"SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST"

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

:o:

☞ ***Both of the above books for sale by all booksellers and newsdealers in town and country.***

F. J. HUNTIGTON & Co., Pub.

459 BROME ST. NEW-YORK.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.

A newly discovered transparent carbonized quartz, equal in brilliancy to the real Diamond, mounted at our own factory, in artistic diamond settings, *guaranteed fine gold*, and sold by us at *one fiftieth* of the cost of real diamonds, to which they are equal in every respect except intrinsic value.

Solitaire Ear-drops, per pair, $5 and $6; Solitaire Finger Rings, $5 and $10; Solitaire Gents' Bosom Pins, $3, $5, $8 $10, $15, $20; Solitaire Gents' Studs, per set, $3, $5, $10; Cluster Gents' Bosom Pins, $10 and $12; Gents' Cluster Bosom Pin with tail, $10; Cluster Pin and Ear rings, $10 and $25; Cluster Cross, $6, $10, $16; Cluster Cross Bosom Pin and Earrings, $30 and $25; Cluster Finger Rings, $5, $8, $10 and $12.

☞ Orders less than $5 must be accompanied with a Post-Office Order, and the goods sent free. Orders exceeding that amount by express for collection on delivery, customers paying all express charges.

TRY US. Address,

JAMES T. MONROE, & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

1-1m. 195 Broadway, New York.

SALEM A[illegible]

BLU[illegible]

Farmer's and [illegible]

ALMANAC

FOR [illegible]

For Sale at the BOOK STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PRICE REDUCED—ORDERS SOLICITED.

Oct, 1868. L. V. BLUM.

SALE OF LAND.

On Saturday, the 12th of December next will be sold at the [illegible] land in Davie County, containing about 700 Acres, adjoining the lands of Green Daily and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. NICHOLSON.

Warren Plains P. O.

Warren Co. N. C.

N. 1868.1-2t-pd

Free until January, 1869.

:o:

THE HOME JOURNAL.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

"The Best Literary and Society Paper in America."

Double!

Choice, Brilliant and

ENTERTAINING.

THE HOME JOURNAL and the most valuable periodicals, domestic and foreign, new and at greatly reduced rates.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remitting three dollars (the usual yearly subscription,) will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the 1st of January next, in addition to receiving it for the entire year 1869.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Forming clubs and remitting seven and a half dollars, will receive three copies; or, remitting twelve dollars, will receive six copies of THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January, in addition to the same number for the year 1869.

FREE FOR ONE QUATER OF A YEAR IF ORDERED NOW.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Remmitting in advance will receive THE HOME JOURNAL free till the first of January next, and also will receive for the year 1869, THE HOME JOURNAL, and any one of the followsng periodicals at the reduced rates specified.

Reduced Rates. Full Rates.

Home Journal and Harper's Magazine,	$5 00	$7 75
" " Harper's Weekly	5 00	7 75
" " Harper's Bazar	5 00	7 75
" " Atlantic Monthly	5 00	7 75
" " Putnam's Monthly	5 00	7 75
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" " Eclectic Magazine,	6 00	8 75
" " Riverside "	3 50	6 75
" " Our Young Folks,	3 50	6 75
" " Blackwood's Mag.,	5 00	7 75
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free, and at exceedingly low rates, if ordered at once. Address

MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO.,

Publishers of the Home Journal,

3 Park Place, New York City.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

The Home Journal is one of the best weeklies published in the United States, and its present management is especially marked by literary ability and good taste.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Home Journal comes to us greatly enlarged and improved in every respect, and is now a far better paper than ever before. Native Virginian, (Orange C. H., Va.)

The Home Journal is the best ornament any man can place upon his library table.—Boston Post.

A great improvement has taken place in the Home Journal. One would have thought that General Morris and N. P. Willis could have produced a surpassingly fine society, family and light literature weekly, but it would agree with me that it has advanced considerably under its present editors.—Rev. Dr. Beems in Christian Advocate.

The Home Journal is *par excellence*, the paper of the taste and refinement of society.—Philadelphia Publishers' Circular.

There is no other journal that [illegible] ly up to our liking. It brings [illegible] a front with all that is elegant, [illegible] lectual, elevated and refined in [illegible] stopping and entering [illegible] elements.—The Bellman, [illegible]

VERMICELLI, [illegible]

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Feb. 28, 1868. Fayetteville [illegible]

VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS---Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.

Feb. 7, 1868. 24-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER at private sale, a portion of my **BRUSHY FORK PLANTATION**, with improvements thereon, consisting of good

DWELLING, BARN, STABLES,
and all necessary OUTHOUSES.

The tract contains about **150 ACRES**, embracing cleared and woodsland, good Orchard &c.

J. N. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., August 7, 1868.

FRESH DRUGS!

JUST RECEIVED AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE ☞ *Post Office Building*, ☜

CORN-STARCH.
REFINED SAPONFIER,
or CONCENTRATED LYE.
BAKER'S COCOA,

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, and other domestic animals. Frees them from insects; Improves the Hair; Cures Mange and is immaculate for healing sores of all kinds.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Salem, N. C., June 19, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article,

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.

Feb. 13, 1868. 25-

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

MACKEY'S MASONIC RITUALIST.
BICKLES' FREEMASON'S MONITOR.
LARGE SIZE CAP PAPER.
SUPERIOR CONGRESS CAP.
CHEAP ENVELOPES.
CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER.
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER PAPER,
CHEAP PORT FOLIOS,
FANCY PAPER &c. FOR BOXES,

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

For Sale at Zevely's Drug Store,
SALEM.....N. C.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL EDITION!

A few copies for sale at..... ☞ BLUM

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Every Man His Own Lawyer

This valuable book just received

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN HUMORIST.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

For ... by ... M'S

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post-Office Building,

SALEM, N. C,

THE attention of the public is respectfully invited to the extensive and carefully selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
Fancy Articles,
PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Those who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable Drugs and Medicines can be accommodated at reasonable prices, and

Satisfaction guarenteed to all Who favor me with a call.

AT

Zevely's Drug Store,

POST--OFFICE BUILDING.

will also be found an excellent article of

COAL OIL

purchased from the most reliable refiners.

ALSO

COAL OIL LAMPS,

of various styles and prices.

FARMERS

HAVING FAMILY RECIPES TO FILL, WILL FIND MY STOCK VERY COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT, BOTH AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

THE LADIES

will find a full and complete assortment of Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts for the Handkerchief, Hair Dyes, and Hair Restorers, &c. Also Hair Brushes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Ladies' Traveling Companions, and a stock of

Family Dye Colors,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen or Mixed Goods, Cotton and Wool Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Dresses, Feathers, Bonnets Hats, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel, at a saving of 80 per cent.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the principal Popular Medicines of the day always on hand, viz;

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits,
Well's Strengthening Plaster,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder,
Perry Davis' Pain Killer,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,
Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Mustang Liniment,
Grays Ointment,
Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,
Hooper's Wright's, Ayer's Pill's,
Anti Malerial Bitters,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla,
Cod Liver Oil,
Gray's Ointment, &c., &c., &c.

☞ My prices will be found to compare favorably with those of any other establishment in this section of country.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Attention! Right Dress!

DRESS UP RIGHT!

An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufactiner's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.

Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

THECAROLINAF ARMER.

BELIEVING THAT THE INTERESTS of the Farmers and Planters of this section demand the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the advancement of Agriculture in the two Carolinas, we have determined to establish such a periodical under the title of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and will issue the first number as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to pay a reasonable share of the expense of publication.

The FARMER will be issued monthly at **$2 00** per annum, in advance; will contain not less than thirty-two large double-column pages of reading matter, bound in handsome covers; and in typhographical execution will not be surpassed by any Agricultural Monthly in the country.

Being determined to do whatever energy will accomplish in making the FARMER worthy the support of the intelligent Planters of North Carolina; and desiring to introduce it into every county in those States, we wish to employ active Agents at every Post Office, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

Our exchanges in the two Carolinas will confer a favor, which we will be glad to reciprocate, by giving this announcement a few incertions in their advertising columns, with such editorial comment as they think the probable value of such a prodical as we propose publishing may justify.

Adddess all communications to

WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

FARMERS, READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE

REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order,

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c,

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35-tf

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS & DREAM BOOK

BOOKS BY MAIL.

WE will send the following valuable and highly interesting Books by mail, upon receipt of price;

Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
Chemistry of the Farm and Sea. Price $1 40.
The Old Capitol and its Inmates, $1 50.
Diary of a Refugee, $2 00.
Wearing the Gray, (600 pp.) $4 50.
Abbott's Histories, each, $1 25.
New Physiognomy or Signs of Character $3 50.
New Illustrated Self Instructor, $1 00.
Life of Christ, $1 75.
Schonberg Cotta Family, $2 00.
On Both Sides of the Sea, do
Harry of Kitty Trevylyan, do
Early Dawn, do
Drayton's and Detannant's, do
Prayers of the Ages, $3 00.
Jargal, $2 00.
Four Oaks, $2 00
St Elmo, $2 25
Arabian Knights, $2 25.
Gulliver's Travels, $1 75.
Horse Shoe Robinson, $2 25.

Address, L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. Oct 30, 1868.

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35-6m.

FALL LIST

OF

SCHOOL BOOKS

AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Reader. ☞ N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.

Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do

Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.

Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.

Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.

Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.

Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speak'r, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.

Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.

Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.

Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.

DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c,

INKS!---*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,
embracing
Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, Legal Cap, Bill Paper, &c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Passand Memorandum Books.

American Tales bound 15cl
De Witt's Twenty-five cent Novels,
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Dec. 13, 1867.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO
37-4t. Philadelphia.

A Lot of "Goods Boxes"

FOR SALE AT BLUM'S.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postage rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATE.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)

Six times per week, per quarter,	30 cts
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and published, free.

TAILORING!

HENRY HUGHES,

SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as

CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings,

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.

EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.

FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories,
Hillside Library,
Rosebud Stories,
Arabian Nights,
Aesop's Fables,
Nutshell of Knowledge,
Paul and Virginia,
Hans Anderson's Stories,
Old and New Testament Narratives.
Rollo Books,
Sunnybank Stories,
Charlie's Little Lib'y
Gulliver's Travels.
Story Book of Wond's
Robinson Crusoe,
Young Marooners,
Rollo Story Books,

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Cuba's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Forms Books.

Music Portfolios,

For sale at BLUM'S.

THE

People's Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND **FOREIGN NEWS**

The PRESS will also contain a page or choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged **$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.**

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busines.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

Terms—CASH.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C.

SALT AND MOLASSES,

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed

FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.

Feb.